Peartret Hundred Parsons, Monthly Nice Non-Paters, Try to Got Lies the Mullroom-As Overfis Meeting-Br, Braper, the Rev. Arthur Bracks, Br. Estasford, Mrs. Lowell, and Others Make Sprehen,

Last night's guthering of the woman sufregists at 5 erry's was the greatest one of he present campaign. This political meeting ess to use a political term, a rouser. The people who get into the ballroom, where the meeting was head, described the process as seful. Dr. Arthur Brooks spoke the truth shes he told the women they would have no times getting to the polls. Fourteen sendred people came to hear the speeches, and perhaps see got into the room. Then an perfor meeting was organized.

There was a waiting line at the street ensee, and people jogged slowly up the steps. There was one file of people going up the mars to the ballroom and another file coming down. These going up said: "Can we get sears " and those coming down the stairs were saring alls are of things. "I shaw! Why did they send out so many tickets?" they mutured. "Oh. you can't get in. The room is full. You can't even find from to stand."

But the men and the women went up and test going up until they swamped nearly everthing up stairs. The room was full to the last inch. Every doorway was so crowded that soledy could get through, and there were gowls tack of the doors so that no one could get sear the doors. Men with their wives sees wondering what they were going to do, and men without wires chuckled and went

Alltile ante room almost back of the platform was full of people. Those nearest the foor were sitting down. Those in the rear were standing. Back of these latter was a pile of tables loaded down with drinking mugs, and with their feet carefully placed among the trays of muce were a number of men standing on tiptoe and peering over a big screen. These men heard one word in ten.

The small space between the platform and the front row of seats was filled with roung somen handsomely gowned and looking tired, almost catching the words from the speakers lips. All over the room were women, women, women, and once in a while a man, hard to see The chairs were all close to each other, and the alsies were filled with women. They stood there nearly three hours. Some had hats on and some hadn't. In the assemblage were some women with great Quaker-like bonnets A thick row of chairs was ranged on the ht elevation at the rear. There were

emen, women, women. Sitting on the floor in front of these chairs Sitting on the floor in front of these chairs were women, women, women. At times there was a little vacant space between these latter and the chairs directly in front. Once in a will a man got through the crowd into this suace, and then having no place to sit and fearing some one would say "Down in front," he sat Jown Turk fashion.

Upon the platform were Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, who presided; Dr. Arthur Brooks, Dr. Rainsford, Feilx Adler, and others.

Adier, and others.

Mr. Smith was not at all scared, and he spoke briefly in introduction.

He said among other things that the suffrage had been given to aimost all kinds of men, and he thought that to give women the suffrage would uplift the standard of the voting population instead of lowering it. He introduced Mrs. Lowell. irs. Lowell. She said she had always wanted to vote and as in favor of woman suffrage, and she could

was in favor of woman suffrage, and she could see no legal or reasonable objection to it. At this point Mr. Smith interrupted and said there would be an overflow meeting in the adjoining from. Dr. Brooks went out to talk to this meeting and the women flocked after him. Even then the cherubs on the tinted ceiling looking down on the assemblage couldn't see standing room.

Mrs. Lowell said she believed the ballot would better the condition of woman, and that if they could vote men would think more of them and respect them more. As it is, she said there were not a few men who considered women nothing better than things. She also thought the wage earners among the women could benefit themselves by uniting in their syn interests.

could benefit themselves by uniting in their syn interests.

Dr. William H. Draper spoke on the much-discussed offect of woman suffrage on the flamily relation. He thought woman suffrage would not bring dissension into the family, it is there stready, and man is the cause of it. Why? Because of man's egoism. Feudalism has disappeared from the State, but if has been retained in the family, and that because of man's egoism. The cause of family dissension, he said, was the theory that all women are inferior to all men. He was often asked if there was not something about a woman that made her naturally inferior to a man. He said that the best men are superfort to the best womade her naturally inferior to a man. He said that the best men are superior to the best we

made her naturally inferior to a man. He said that the best men are superfor to the best women.

That was received rather coolly, but Dr. Draper kept cool bimself, and in a slow, easy-going way remarked that the best women are inferior only to the best men, and superior to all men who are inferior to the best. The Bockoff was rewarded here by a burst of appliance. Woman suffrage, he said, would bring about a better re-ognition of the claims of women to claim privileges with the men. There would also be an improvement in the education of women. The boys of the day, he said, are educated on their intellectual side, the girls on their emotional side. It is a good sign of the times that girls are taking so much interest in athletic sports at the colleges. And he had observed, he said, that the slung women of the present time are hands mer and better and liner and in other respects ahead of their methers. That remark suited some of the women present, and made some laugh. In conclusion, he said he had no fear for education if the bailot were granted to women, and he thought there would be just as much harmony in the family relation as there is now.

much narmony in the family relation as there is now.

Dr. liainsford spoke from his observations among the working people with whom he somes into contact. He took up the objection that woman suffrage would increase the litterare vote. That statement seems absurd, he said, to any who comes in contact with the women in this city. There was not one intelligent clergyman out of the whose work prings them in contact with the people who would not say that the average, so-called ignorant woman is not better litted for the suffrance than the average, so-called ignorant was. He dealed that giving woman the suffrage would increase relatively the ignorant vote. The fact that there are five fittenial men to one criminal woman in the

wiman in suffrage would increase relatively the ignorant vote. The fact that there are five relatively the ignorant vote. The fact that there are five relations in men to one erionial woman in the bisons disposed of that argument. He said that the great danger which threatess our institutions is not the ignorant vote but the interested vote the people who had their common the suffrage that had caused their downfall. The recopie count to strike a good and a true blow at the interested vote, when a man was interested in the suffrage that had caused their downfall. The recopie count to strike a good and a true blow at the interested vote, when a man was interested in a block of Manha tan flewated stock his interest wanted in cher ways of rapid transit. When a man was interested in the sugar trust or the oil trust and other things came up before him it was go in the death. The trouble was that the interested vote controlled the ignorant vote. It was a mistage to thus that the immany vote was an ignorant vote. It was a mistage to the sevent not be interested vote. an was interested in a block of Manevated stock his interest wance it was
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othe argument that if the women votest

see of the meeting resolutions ask-emulates from this city to the Consti-union to work in favor of woman ware tasset. Three cheers were Mrs. Elizabeth thisy Stanton who il o hour. The meeting lasted until nearly

## ANTIS ASK THE ER PILHS Broadyn's Oppings of Womin Suffrage.

tani Woman Suffrage League of Brookan online natic meeting resterday of at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hoarat Cluster avenue. The advocates of at les petition came out in force suffi-ie dit these large partors, and a few posality women who happened to be gave variety to the proceedings. Mrs.

ler, formerly paster of the Lafarette Avenue Presbyterian Church, occupied a front chair. Mrs. Abbott got the women into a listening mood by putting woman auffrage in a very bad light, and then Mrs. William A. Putnam. one of Brooklyn's pioneer antis, was intro-

Mrs. Putnam went back into ancient history to show how woman gave obedience to her husband because he gave her protection. which is the true basis of the home, and, insemuch as it has been man's heritage to protect and support woman, there should be no change in social economy. Mrs. Putnam said.

It is claimed that woman needs the bal-

The Rev. Dr. Curler was the next speaker. He said that twenty-four years ago he took the same stand against woman suffrage that source of her power.

3. In consequence of these functional differhe takes to-day. Years of careful thought had only made his negative convictions on the question stronger. Dr. Curler said that he had recently met half a dozen women of unusual

intelligence in a group. He frankly propounded to them the question. "Do you sincerely desire to be invested with the burdens and responsibilities of the bailot and civil office?" One of the number replied in the affirmative, and five said "no very decidedly. Dr. Cuyler thought that those women fairly represented the opinions of thoughtful women, and he then gave the following eight reasons which "influence solid and sensible women to refuse the burden of political duties:"

1. This is not a question of woman's caracity in the domain of art, literature, selence, &c., but of her duties in the domain of civil government. The treator made man and woman to govern, but in totally different spheres and methods. To man He has intrusted civil beadship, the auministration of justice, the authority of magistracy with the strong arm power to enforce obedience to authority when required. The burden of the bailot is laid upon him. Woman has her equally important perhaps more important empire in which she is to rule—by persuasions, by captivities of love, by force of character, by a newer as gentle as the beneficence of the sunbeam. Woe be to us men when our mothers, wives, and sisters weary of their heautiful sceptra and snaten after the bailot. "2. When civil power has been intrusted." and responsibilities of the ballot and civil guards of female purity and delicacy.

4. The auffrage is a duty which can be exerelsed by women as well as by men, and it will doubtlers he cheerfully conceded to woman wherever it can be shown that it will be for her benefit or will promote the welfare of society; but the burden of proof rests upon those who advorate this extension of the suffrage. The suffrage is not a question of right or of justice, but of policy and expediency. Heretofore it has been conceded only to those who can perform the duties which are inherent in the nature of civil government: shall it be extended to those who cannot perform these duties? .

certain legal disabilities and deprived of certain privileges, the injustice of which the rossession of the suffrage would rectify. The Legislature of the State of New York has already redressed all grievances brought to public attention and if any remain to be redressed the suffrage is not necessary to secure benedities action. Man in this age is not willing
to bear the ordium of injustice to woman.
U. it is claimed that the vice of intemperance and the traffic in strong drink, admitted
to be the crowning diegrace of our day and
generation, would be cured if women could
vote. If this expectation were well founded it
would go far to overcome the obvious objections to the exercise of female suffrage, but
nothing is more certain than that thesulfrage,
whether exercised by man or woman, or both, tions to the exercise of semale suffrage, but nothing is more certain than that the suffrage, whether exercised by man or woman, or both, is powerless to restrain the animal appetites. There is abundant experience of prohibition enacted by man alone, and of its failure to produce the reformation so much desired by all good men and women. This reformation must be the result of elevating the moral tone of individuals, and he can lies the greatest power of woman, which will be impaired, if not destroyed, by contact with men in political movements, assemblies, and elections. Experience would seem to show, therefore, that there would be a loss, and not a gain in the encouraging progress now discernible in favor of temperance throughout the world if women were deprived of that influence which is now so potent in the family and upon those who are dear to them.

7. It is asserted that the denial of suffrage to women is a violation of the principle of "no taxation without representation." This assertion rests upon an entire misconception of the origin and nature of that political cannot be the corigin and nature of that political cannot be the corigin and nature of that political cannot be the corigin and nature of that political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the principal cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nature of the political cannot be the corigin and nat

rule the empire.

"3. It is claimed that woman needs the ballet for self-protection. But every intelligent person knows how readily of late years legislation has been granting to women relief from former disabilities and injustice in the matter of property, and of her marital rights. What gallantry and justice to her sex have done will continue to be done.

"4. There is something quite plausible in the assertion that as woman does so much to purify literature and society, she might also, by accepting the burdens of the ballot and office holding for the two are inseparable, do much to purify our unclean politics. But by the time they are through with the dirty job of purifying the primaries, the caucus, and the conventions, who shall purify the women? Some of my Prohibitionist brethren insist that female suffrage would that up the same loons in Brooklyz and New York and other great cities. They forget what an army of beer-drinking women would swarm out of the slums and the tenement houses to reinforce the army of beer drinking and whiskey drinking men in favor of the dram shop. We suffer enough now from the foreign male vote in our cities; what would it be if the foreign female vole were added likewise?

"5. There is one argument against imposing the burden of civil duties upon woman that delicacy allows us only to hintat. It is that the Creator has put an interdict on the participation of a large number of our sister sex in public affairs through certain physical disabilities which belong to wifehood and maternity.

"5. It the ballot is to be imposed upon our

disabilities which belong to wifehood and maternity.

A If the ballot is to be imposed upon our mothers and daughters, then with it will come soffice helding, jury duty, and other political responsibilities. Then will come the necessity for them to study tariffs, currency problems, and all other civil questions in order to vote intelligently at the polis or in the legislative hall. Then will come sharp controversies between husbands and wives that will not minister to connubial peace. Then will come conflicts between the great sacred duties which God has faild upon woman and the other duties which a false and foolish theory of government has piled upon her overleaded shoulders.

element of discord and of injustice will be introduced. Among the enlightened, doubtless political issues would be fairly discussed and differences of opinion would be tolerated, but in the great majority of cases women will either binning follow dictation or submit to coercion, by which the influence of the base elements of so lety will be enlarged and that of the conservative elements be impaired.

10. Taking a dispassionate survey, therefore, of the whole situation it would appear that women have no grievances that cannot be redressed through existing agencies; and that the possession of the suffrage would not tend to enhance either the interests of woman or of society, but that on the contravy it suffrage to the negro instead of requiring an educational qualification. In closing, Dr. Cuyler characterized the woman suffrage movement as a reform against natura.

"It has been stated," Mrs. Abbott said, "that we have not met our opponents fairly. That is unfortunate because it is unfrue, we might make use of very beautiful parases, but we are not here to do that. It is very easy to call names and to condemu. If we are to prove ourselves to be true women we must refrain from anything that savors of disrespect to the opinions of others. We will now listen to a few straightforward remarks from Mrs. James Mcheen, said the anti-suffragists had been made the laughing stock of the other side. Just why she did not know, and in laughing at the antis the suffragists made most fun of the fifth article of the counter petition, which reads: "We oppose suffrage because the household, not the individual, is the unit of the state, and the vast majority of women are represented by household suffrage." Mrs. Mcheen made the article a text, upon which she based the following remarks:

It could not have occurred to our epponents what unity means. Man and wife are one, and that one is the man. The suffragists claim that the household unity is the cause of suffering and they want a change. They wish the family no longer to be a unit. In former years woman was in a state of subjection, and rightfully so. A woman should give obedience because the husband gives protection. The man is the true representative of the family. Now, the suffragists want to assume an individuality which has been foreign to them. Are women responsible individuals in matters which pertain to the State? I wish I could have a candid answer to that question. A law-abiding and united family is the foundation of good government. Do you ever find a wife opposing her husband on the subject of penasons income tax, tariff bills and other public measures? You herer hear of a wife thus opposing her husband in the subject of penasons in the family. There is truth in the

## TO REFORM HUSBANDS.

View Some Interesting Ende. sion of the suffrage to women:

ACCUSTS FOR THE ADSCAPAGE

and it was resoured to dail a solution of all total and a solution of a solution and Heform of Husbands." Society for the Editation and Reform of Husbands. When his has been said the household is woman's lingdom. Her thereals overwhem night is therein, and its upbuilded and to provement are nearest and careat to her. Within this sowerednest are determined mitted on a possible save the husband. This tending hitten well-directed coherent effort has been organized for reform the swit hald as afford down to the substitute of a save the first has been organized as a seried that the sale in the same and the same than the same and the same than the same and the same than the same and the same a resolutery with propose meat.
For the purpose of a clear and comprehensive under-standing of the access and invited of the society, a temperary committee on the subject effect the pulse.

SUBPECT L. THE HUBBAND. Class A. THE VENAL (Venal): Class E. THE CRIM-INAL.

Then there is another question over which much soceness is felt by the woman who sees her coardinan voting, while she has no political voice. Such a woman called upon me the other day. I pay taxes and cannot vote, she

WHY THEY ARE ANTIS.

Ly at a variety to the proceedings. Mrs.

It and the proceedings of the proceedings of the process of the constitution of the process of the constitution of the const ma . Buffreg - Explaining Their Past ton.

may be obtained at the Hotel Waldorf, at Branrard's, 150 West 125th street, and at Cooper Union, at which places also the protest may be

signed. The circular follows:

1. From time immemorial the responsibility for civil government has been confided to and been exercised by man. The reason is founded in nature. The ultimate reliance of government is upon force. Man is by nature combative, woman is non-combative. The responsibility for the maintenance of civil government rests, therefore, upon man, beeau-e some one must be prepared to fight for t whenever the necessity arises.

2. The function of maternity is the peculiar attribute of woman. Her natural sphere is in the family, and love, and not force, is the

ences between woman and man, she enjoys certain rights, privileges, and immunities which are denied to men. Among these may be enumerated the following: First, the duty of helding public office; second, the obligation of jury service and the discharge of judicial and police functions; third, military service. None of these duties could be performed by women without violating the proprieties and safe-

5. It is alleged that women are subject to the juryman's seat, and the police baton of civil authority!

2. When civil power has been intrusted to woman, she has not with very few exceptions; been successful. For example, in England we find a mischievous Queen Margaret, a bloody Mary, a dull Queen Anne, and several other mediocrities; and even the splendid achievements of Queen Elizabeth's reign were largely due to the great men around her, and in spite of her arrogance, wanty, and frequent duplicity. The present noble and pure minded occupant of the British throne reigns, but does not govern. Farliament and Premier rule the empire.

3. It is claimed that woman needs the bal-

to women is a violation of the principle of "no taxation without representation." This assection rests upon an entire misconception of the origin and nature of that political canon. It originated in opposition to the attempt of Great Britain to tax her North American colonies without their consent. It had no connection whatever with the basis of representation, or the limitations upon suffrage, and these substitutions were never the subject of discussion. Universal male suffrage did not exist anywhere at that time, but if it had been of any consequence, the abolition of the property qualification in the state of New York and elsewhere bas entirely dissevered the connection of taxation with representation. If such a relation should be reastablished, justice would require that representation should be proportioned to faxation, a proposition which will hardly be recognized in our political system.

S. It is assumed that the possession of the right of suffrage would be an elevating and relining induence for women. Has it been so with men? Certainly at no period of the history of the country have there been so many complaints as to the indifference of the educated classes and of the venality of ignorant eitizens as at this time. Judging by the effect, therefore, of universal suffrage upon man, and considering the more emotional nature of woman, it is a fair inference that the conferring of the suffrage upon them would be a degrating rather than an elevating and refining influence.

It so far as the family is concerned, a new element of discord and of injustice will be in-

government has piled upon her overloaded shoulders.

7. But, say the vebement female suffragists, we claim the ballot and political office as a natural right. Madam, you are sadly mistaken. If voting were a natural right, then every young man might exercise it before he reached the age of 21, and every foreigner as soon as he landed on our shores. The ballot is a privilege delegated by the Constitution to certain persons under certain conditions. It is also a tremendous trust, it is a solemn and exacting frust. It involves a heavy burden of responsibility. Officeholding also becomes more vexatious and oppressive every year.

In his eighth reason Dr. Cuyler advised the suffragista to profit by the mistake made by the Republicans when they gave universal suffrage to the negro instead of requiring an educational qualification. In closing, Dr. Cuyler advisacients of the magratic man educational qualification. it so far as the family is concerned, a new

that the possession of the suffrage would not tend to enhance either the interests of woman or of society; but that, on the contrary, it would tend to degrade her by imposing a privilege which she could not exercise with-out confessing her inatility to perform the corresponding duries which adhere to the re-sponsibility of civil government; that the courtesies and amenities of life which are now felt to be due from man to woman would soon cause to exist, resulting in the practical un-sexing of men and women by destreying the sannity and privacy of the family circle and home life, upon which depend the virtue and the we fare of humanity.

the weifare of humanity.

11. Finally, the proposed innovation involves too much risk to the present and permanent weifare of woman, and offers too little prospect of sivantage to warrant the voluntary assumption of new and untried political responsibilities, the outcome of which may and protably will be deployable. It is forturate that woman is now independent of the suffrage. Let her not become subject to its servitudes.

A New Society of Women Which Has in The following rather surprising circular has whose names have appeared at the bottom of the Hotel Waldorf protest against the exten-

AND REFORM OF BUILDING

SURFECT IL METHODS OF REPORM. Clare A. LUCCATION. BALTERBATIONS

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Figures mean either of the two embjects, L or II, or most them both, or upon any of the subdivisions of alases, are solutised, and may be read or delivered at The resolutions are reliefly letters of personal experience or observation, most be hardports to suggestions as to them; from any summa not ilentrous of presenting a more former paper. All communications about he addressed to the benchman below them.

Fig. 1 and the Name.

Br. 1 and T. Nam.

New York, May 2, 1884.

Hecapiton by the Brocklys Suffingists to f.ca; I lind Drivga'es.

The women suffragists in Brooklyn have made arrangements for a reception to all the "JERSEY" MORRIS'S ESCAPE

HOW PORT WADSWORTH COMES TO BE ONE EX-PRIVATE SHORT.

tored by Milliary Life, Morets B seried-

Metanen and Imprisoned, the Configurate Made Rim Disnatt-fiel and He R. a Awar, to the Great Regret of the Guard. Fort Wadsworth is short one soldier. He has been gone nearly two weeks and no trace has been found of him. In general, Fort Wadsworth is not mourning his loss, but the prison guard and guard sergeant who were on him greatly. They have been court martialled

ing sentence.

The fugitive is, or was, Private Morris of Battery C, and this is his second informal de-parture from the fort. He entisted last summer, having come from Jersey City with the reputation of being a rounder and a regular with "Jersey" Morris, se the men called him, forcibly until one day a comrade turned on him with the suggestion that possibly he adopted it to save himself from a still more confining mode of existence. After that "Jersey's" grumblings were loss public. still, it was evident that he was discontented. Drill bored him, guard mount affected his health and the routine in general made life not worth lving to him. He longed for the genial joints of Jersey City, and used to say frequently : "This life is killing me. It ain't fit for any

out in the roll call." No one was particularly surprised when Jersey Morria" flew the coop," as they put it in the fort, in January. Neither was any one particularly pleased when he came back in April. It didn't make much difference, however, for he was put in the prison, where his grumbling made little impression on the stone walls. There he awaited his removal to Governor's Island. In the regular course of events he was to be shipped to Fort Leavenworth Kansas, to serve a term of a year and a haif for desertion. In times of peace the wheels of military machinery move slowly, and Prisoner Morris languished in the prison at Fort Wada-worth instead of being removed to Governor-Island, there to await the collection of a suf-

man. One of these days Battery C will be one

Island, there to await the collection of a sufficient number of military miscreants to make up a cargo for the West.

Prison life palled on Morris and he laid plans to escape. The prison opens into a passage, outside of which is a guard house, where a sentinel and a guard sergeant are stationed. Should a prisoner want anything he knocks on the prison door, and it is the duty of the guard sergeant to answer the call. On Saturday night, April 25, at 9 o'clock sharp, Frivate Morris knocked on the door. Instead of answering the knock bimself, as he should have done, the guard sergeant allowed the sentinel to go.

done, the guard sergeant allowed the sentinel to go.

"What do you want?" asked the sentinel.

"Onen the door, quick!" called Morris in a stiffed voice. The place is full of smoke."

Much astonished the sentinel threw the door open. Instantir the prisoner was upon him, had hurled him back against the wall and was speeding down the passage before the guard sergeant realized what had occurred. Out past the guard sergeant be dashed, aiming a blow at him in passing. Once outside he was comparatively save, for the hight was very dark. The alarn was given and the garrison roused, but the fugility had a good start.

At 100 there is a down train on the Staten Island Rapid Transit road. The station is more than a haif mile from the fort, and the course is up hill part of the way. Morrismust have made good running, for he got that train, though without a second to spare, and then by taking a daring chance. A few loungers on the bridge over the track aw and heard a man come puffing up the siope that leads to the station just as the train was moving out.

"He'll never get it." they said to one aning out.
He'll never get it." they said to one an-

Ing out.

He'll never get it," they said to one another, not by ten seconds.

Instead of turning in at the station the man kept right on up to the bridge. He was panting as if his lungs would burst. As he gained the bridge the frontend of the rear car of the train was under him, and the train was moving pretty rapidly. Without an instant's hes'tation he threw himself over the bridge, and the loungers heard him fall on the roof of the car. As the train moved away they could still hear his heavy, sheet breathing, by which they knew that he had stuck where he struck.

"Must have wanted to get away bad," they observed. "Wonder if anybody so tkilled?" A few moments later some soldiers from the fort arrived, and after questioning the station agent, who had seen nothing, being inside the building, telephoned to st. George for the authorities falled to see him in his retreat on the roof, for he hasn't been heard of since, officially. It is supposed that he crossed integers and returned to his haunts in Jersey City.

Incle Sam is keeping an eye out for him. If captured, ex-frivate Morris will have his sentence increased materials.

Anton Seidl, and Walter Damrosch at the

Liederkranz club house on Wednesday evening lasted into the early hours of vesterday. At its conclusion Mr. Steinway, who has been endeavoring to get the two leaders to work to gether, thought that he had succeeded. Most of their differences had been settled.

Mr. Seidl wanted a long season and Mr. Damrosch a short one, but they had come to an un-derstanding on that point. Whether the Seidl or the Symphony Orchestra should play was another question about which they had agreed. The only difference remaining was the matter of the principal direction of the company. They struggled long over it, but when Mr. Steinway left it looked as if it was about to be

Steinway left it looked as if it was about to be satisfactorily disposed of. It was only when he reached his office yesterday morning that he appreciated the difficulty of effecting a union between the rival conductors.

He had been in his office only a few moments when Anton beid, who seidom rises so early, came in and told Mr. Steinway that he had thought during what remained of Wednesday night into the question of the divided leadership. He said that his experience had shown him that a divided artistic responsibility was impossible. He had decided to postpone his opera season for a year, he said, and do all that he could to make a success of the Damrosch season. Most of his subscribers, he thought, would be willing to become authoribers to the Damrosch performances.

The season as originally planned by Waiter Damrosch will, probably now be held. Mr. steinway said that the subscriptions for the two seasons amounted to \$50,000. Mr. Damrosch made a statement yearday, in which he said:

reach made a statement resterday, in which he said:

It ried to prove to Herr Seidl that my scheme of a short season of Wagner opers in New York, Ecston, and Philade phis was a practical one, and more conductive to artistic results than his scheme of a six months' essaon of German opers, which would necessitate touring in the country with a necessarily expensive company for thirteen weeks during the French and Italian season at the Merropolitan opers House. I made him the following offer: He was to conduct Lohengrin, 'helengold, 'Gotterdhimmerung,' and Tristan and Isoide,' and I would undertake 'Tannhauser,' Wakare, Steaffied, and Meistersinger,' I offered him absolute artistic control over all the operas that be was to conduct I am very sorry to hear that he does not feel inclined to enter into my risus on this basis. I shall go alread next week to engage the greatest Wagner singers that it is possible to secure, and within a menth from to-day I expect to have all necessary arrangements expect to have all necreasry arrangement

FAINTED IN COURT.

Mrs. Francis James Overcim. After Har Asquittal on a Charge of Lincony. Mrs. B. L. Town of 37 West 124th street was the complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against Mrs. Francis James, a niece of Capt. Francis Wallace of the United States Naval Reserve ship New Hampshire, whom elie accused of largeny. Mrs. James and a Dr. Newell lived at 117 West 124th street. Mrs. Dr. Newell lived at 17 West likely atreet. Mrs. Town alleged that on Tuesday night Mrs. James entered her apartments with a key and ablied her son's gold watch from a bureau.

Mrs. James said that severa days refore the night in question Mrs. Town, who used three might in question Mrs. Town, who used three months read to Dr. Newell, left the house and cont back word that she lid not expect to return until Dr. Newell had left the house. Mrs. James said that Mrs. Town anesized into her noarimests on Tuesday night, and Dr. Newell was about to break down the door when also suggested that a key might be found which would open it.

She precured one of the Doctor's keys, opened the door, and met Mrs. Jown. The latter, she said apprais at her and a struggle followed. As a result of the fight, Mrs. James moved 0.73 West 124th afterst. Where she was autherquently arrested on the warrant swork. LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The suit of David Belasco against Banker Fairbank of Chicago for \$35,500 has created far more talk outside of the ranks of theatrieal managers than it has in them. It has been generally understood for more than a year that Mr. Delasco's extraordinary attentions to Mrs. Lealte Carter's interests were not the labor of love that they appeared to be to dis-interested onlookers. Mr. Belasco is a man of unusual earnestness and enthusiasm in his work, and he has not been particularly lavish in the way of spending his money. has had a long career on the stage, beginning as assistant manager of a stock company in Fan Francisco, and he has accumulated confor allowing him to escape and are now awaitsiderable property by means of his continuous work. He has not the faculty of dividing up his attention, and though he has had offers of large sums of money at times from various people he does not as a rule devote himself to the instruction of more than one as pirant to the stage at a time. When he attendant at prize fights, dog fights, and simi-lar amusements. Military life didn't agree he was with her constantly for several months. The gossipe were full of all sorts of and he didn't hate to say so frequently and talk concerning the matter, but Mr. Beiasco's wife was entirely serene, and after a time it turned out that he was being very liberally paid for his services. When he took up the work of instructing Mrs. Leslie Carter he work of instructing Mrs. Lealie Carter he threw himself into it in a whole-souled manner, wrote and adapted biars for her, and was indetatigable in his efforts to develon her rather medicere talents into substantial drawing power. The stories were numerous enough at one time, but despite them all Mr, and Mrs. Belasco were seen together at the theatres or dining in restaurants in an entirely amicable way. Theatrical men attempted in one way or another to find out what Mr. Belasco had in view for Mrs. Carter, but he is exceedingly close mouthed, and though it has been understood for a long while that somehody occupied the position of what is dechnically known as a backer. For Mrs. Carter, it was not known exactly who the man was. The theory that Mr. Belasco himself was furnishing the money which Mrs. Carter lost was never generally accepted.

The police are apparently unable to deal successfully with the hoodlums and blackguards who infest the streets of Jersey City. Three men have been injured by the stones, tin cans, and other missiles with which the crowds of rowdies assail the coaches running between Philadelphia and New York when they pass through Jersey City, but only one complaint has been made to the authorities of that place. A number of efforts have been made, however, to secure police protection for the coach, but the rolice seem to be pretty much on a par with the hoodiums, as far as courtesy is concerned. One gentleman, who is connected with the Coaching Club, went to Jersey City three times in the interests of the men who were running the coaches, and was treated in such a brusque and intolerable manner that be finally made up his mind that all efforts to secure protection would be useless. This is all the more remarkable since in all the other towns throughout the State of New Jersey the coaches are cheered and treated with honors. This holds true of the manufacturing towns which are made up largely of factory operatives, and where trouble might be looked for by the apprehensive. Jersey City holds the unjuge position of being the only town to assail the coachers. The run of the New York Coaching Club to Seward Webb's country house will be the longest ever undertaken in this country. Three hundred miles of continuous coaching in one direction is a good deal of a novelty here, and there will be some lively shifting of horses in order to carry the coach over that distance on the that place. A number of efforts have been

The underground trolley system, which the Broadway Railroad people have practically decided to adopt, has been partially successful in Budapest for four or five years if the statements of the officials there can be believed. But But though vigorous efforts have been made to But though vigorous efforts have been made to introduce it into other European cities, they have always failed owing to the alwerse reports of the engineers. Of the two systems they prefer the overhead trolley in Europe, on the general theory that the wire is safer hung lifteen feet up in the air than it is in a confuit under the test of the horses and pedestrians, though as a matter of fact the trolley system is practically tabooed altogether across the Atlantic in Paris they have two railroads running by what is practically a forage system, but the theory of European engineers at present seems to be that the problem of probelling street ears by electricity is as far from actual solution now as it ever has been.

The actors who play is "Hannele" seem to find it a little difficult to agree upon the exact pronunciation of the word. Three of them, speaking in succession, last night pronounced it "Hah-nelly," "Han-nelly," and "Huh-nelly," ly." About the only thing they did not call it, according to a well-known tragedian who shorted, and as the mysileisms of the play developed it became more or less wrought up, so that the slightest accident or occasion for applause produced a wonderfully quick and decided effect. The people in the audiency applauded with a vehemence out of all reason, and talked excitedly to one another. On the second night, when discussion had waned, the people resent were in the main, stolid and indifferent to those portions of the play which had excited so much comment in the papers.

The arrest of La Montagne, Fulton & Clarke has aroused a degree of excitement in certain clups and in New York society which has not been equalied since the sensational trial of Frank Ellison and the return of Fred May from South America. The three members of from South America. The three members of this firm, and Mr. Chauncey Marshall of Brooklyn, were at one time more widely envised than any quartet of young men in New York. They were chums as well as business associates, and though Mr. Marshall was an outside speculator and not connected with the firm, they were all in the confidence of J. M. Waterbury of Cordage fame. When Cordage legan to mount skyward, it jumped with such rapidity that it made men who were in the right side of the market and who were acquainted with Mr. Waterbury rich over night. Fortunes of astonishing proportions were made and lost, and the men who were supposed to have inside information about Cordage were practically heroes in all the clubs, restaurants, hotels and downtown resorts where the money makers assemble. They spent the money makers assemble. They spent the money makers assemble. They spent the money in for horses and rollow and Marshall for yachts. Mr. Marshall pulled out with a clean score, injudated most of his deits, and has an envisible reputation in Wall street. Hefore the break in Cordage he could have cashed his check for half a mill on dollars, while after the decine of the stock every penny he sad in the world was wiped out, and he was left with a load of debta to shoulder. Mr. Clarke was at one time an athete and is a man of powerful physique and engaging manners. He married a society girl of some priminence a few years ago, but they are not new living together. Altogether it is doubtful if such express as these four young men have leid during the past five vears could be duplicated anywhere outside of the pages of a book written by some one with such a waulting fancy as archibald Clavering Gunter. this firm, and Mr. Chauncey Marshall of Brook-

The cable cars on Broadway have driven the cab drivers into obscurity. At one time they drove up and down Wall street, about the hour when the Exchange closed, in procession, and were to be found at certain well-known points all up and down Broadway. Now the cable care occupy so much room and keep the roadway so clear that the cabe are forced to get into the line of trucks on either side of the track, and the journey up town, which could once be made rapidly and comformally has cab, is now a fedious, and wearlsome experience. Mrn who from history fatigue, or a plethorn of money, or who desired to amike on the way up town, and who formerly loaked for a cabe as a matter of habit, now grown the confeniteity and hang on to the strates of the cable care until her get up into the vicinity of Tenth street. Here the cabe are to be found crawling about. They here their fares un from the cable care rapidly, and there seems to be some eart of tast lunderstanding between the public and the cabmea after ail. all up and down Broadway. Now the cable the public and the cabmen after all

When Gen. P. P. Earle was ousted from the New Netherland Hotel by Mr. William Waldorf New Netherland Hotel by Mr. William Waldorf Asior's agents a few weeks ago, he sent a servant to the roof with orders to "limb the flag pole, which rises on the main turret, and nail the flag to it. This was done and the hairurds were cut, and ton, harle moved out of the hotel, when asked why he had done this, he said that he wanted to leave something behind for Mr. Astor to remember him by, so he had nailed the flag to the role. A seady the wrants have bloom awars agont part of the bunding, and the flag is only had a sign as it was. But it will furfers, and there will doubless to enough of it left to delight then. Early a greater some time to come.

The light on t to Hudson Hat.

AMUSEMENTA

Mingo Acqualatando Renowed in " Sam'l If anything were needed to demonstrate the

value of a new type to the stage, the case of our old friend, San't of Poses, is in point. When we met him first, some twelve years ago we recognized him as an old acquaintance in life, but a stranger to the theatre, and we received him with the hearty cordiality that any character arouses in our hearts when we realize that he comes with the convincing atmosphere of reality and naturainess. It was Sam'l Plastrick himself that won us, and there was little thought given to the characters that surrounded him or the artisss work in which he presented himself. a new type truthfully presented, a figure out of the every-day life around us, and his engaging personality attracted. More than anything also that made him popular was his novelty, and another fact to his credit was the proof he offered that a Hebrew might be presented without the omission of any of his natural attributes and not be offensive to any one. Pernaps the greatest tribute to his creator, M. B. Curtis, was the fact that the people from whom Sam'leams found as much amusement in his performances as any one else. But the San'ls have increased a nee their

plets figure, but embodying many of the at-

character has lost its freshness and passed

tributes of their successful original.

into conventionality, just as Solon Shingle and many a one like him have done. There have been, too, delineators of Sam'es nature that were quite as clever as his creator. So it was a new public that M. B. Curtis faced at the Standard Theatre on Monday evening, so far as their ability to appreciate Sam'l's original strength was concerned. The audience was enthusiastic in its appreciation, but it was a personal and not an artistic tribute to the actor. It was, moreover, so vociferous in applause that it seemed after a while to signify no spontaneous feeling of any kind. But it rewarded the actor with frequent recalls and considerable laughter that seemed genuine. It laughed most at certain characteristics of the piece which were never noticeably at its first production, and the general public will be grateduction, and the general public will be grateful to the actor that he has so unmistakably indicated the class of audience to which he proposes to appeal. There is, for instance, little that would interest the average audience in Mr. Cuctis's allusion to other actors and their habits or to various saloons in the region about the theatreand to the quality of the whiskey to be found there. But these allusions were very much appreciated on Monday evening, and there is no misunderstanding as to the standard established for the new Son'. There are amusing scenes of more legitimate of the standard established for the new Son'. There are amusing scenes of more legitimate humor in the piece and the play theeli with the omission of its more absurdly melodramatic incidents is improved. But it lacks the glamour that the novelty of the principal character threw about it and that bilinded us to all out the interest in a novel and truthful study of figure out of life. Sam's was an absorbing enough figure to make us forget all but him in the days of youth. But he has grown very familiar now, and we frequently look for some interest in his environment. It must frankly be said that there is none. Miss Eleanor flarry is a pretty woman in an impossible rôle, and Miss Laura Christian, a comely débutante who enacted the rôle of a stenographer, with naturalness. There were a pair of doleful colored servants among the other characters, but there was little pretence of offering acybody but Saw'l. He is an old friend with the kindly remembrance of one that has amusel much more in the past than he does now. There are still truthfulness and naturalful to the actor that he has so unmistakabiy amused much more in the past than he does now. There are still truthfulness and natural ness in the role, his old amusing glibness of speech and readiness of wit, but with these au amount of vulgarity that the younger Sam' never would have owned to.

It is asserted positively by A. M. Palmer that he will occupy his own theatre with his stock

company all next season. He will begin with

Augustus Thomas's "The Capitol," and follow it with Harrison Grey Fiske and Charles Klein's "The District Attorney." Charles Frohman's stock company will be absent from the Empire from June until November, when they will revive "Sewing the Wind." prior to a new piece not yet announced. The early autumn at the Empire will be devoted to comedies, with John Drew in them. The Garden will be a home of burlesque one year more and probably two. Simultaneously in September the Casino, Broadway, and Abbey's will open the season with comic opera. the companies being those of Della Fox. De Wolf Hopper, and Francis Wilson. Daniel according to a well-known tragedian who dropped in during the last act, was "Ho! Neily, ho." and that laccording to this actor, was probably due to the fact that Austin Dobson is not widely read in Germany. A rather curious effect of the newspaper discussion of this play, and the fear on the part of the authorities that it was sacrill-gious, was observed on the first night. The authorities that it was sacrill-gious, was observed on the first night. The saudience was evidently prepared to be shocked, and as the mysticisms of the play developed it became more or less wrought up. are fixing a play to be called "The New Minister." Bronson Howard has returned from Europe. He has no new play written, but a comedy is snaped in his mind. Edward Fales

ister." Bronson Howard has returned from Europe. He has no new play written, but a comedy is snaped in his mind. Edward Fales Coward rearranged "The Beile's Stratagem" for Julia Marlowe in accoriance with modern stagecraft, and Boeton thinks he improved it. Russell's Comedians have disbanded, and next season's company will have all new members save one. Edward E. Kidder has written "A lack Number" for Willie Collier. "The Grif i Left Behind Me" is to be produced in London next autumn. "This drama is doing so well at the Academy of Music." said Alf Harman yesterday, that Charles frohman and the Academy's managers have arranged for Shenandoah there next August, as it is understood that Bronson Howard's war comedy will be only the first of a series of mammoth productions at this house under Mr. Frohman's direction." Mr Frohman is said to be quietly organizing what is expected to be a strong me-odramatic-company for that purpose.

Yvette Guilbert is likely to bring her wicked songs to our vaudeville stage next winter, tourties founds is here, and it is said that he will go into Lillian Bussell's company. Addie Cora itsed has become Mrs. Henderson by marrying a Syzacuse hotel keeper. Virginia blust from Philadelphia will make a debut as Julies at Faimer's one afternoon week afternext. The body of Idwin Forrest is to be removed from a Philadelphia durchyavil to the Forrest Home. Lily Adams, of a vaudeville company, was hit by one of the bullets fired by a sharpshooler on a stage at Hazieton, Pa Adde hitchis says she has a fresh capitalist to start another opers company for her. Edwin Hod's bronchitts is better, but he will not sing again until next winter. Cora Tanner its his house site of the accompany was hit by one of the bullets fired by a sharpshooler on a stage at Hazieton, Pa Adde hitchis says she has a fresh capitalist to start another opers company for her. Edwin Hod's bronchitts is better, but he will not sing again until next winter. Cora Tanner to his native land, not to ack be leaves a company of the hea

Managers of distant theatres and travelling

Managers of distant theatres and travelling companies say that real and prefended correspondents of New York newscapers get free admission. Whosever presents binned at a theatre as a deadnesd for fits Now here in fown or classwhere, under any possible plea or pretence, is necessarily a front. The actresses of a distanticle small company started to walk from North Adams to Troy thirty miles. They had not a dollar furface or food. Charitable people fed them and sent them on their way by rail. Trying to Etj to "Charles's Lucie."

Manager Charles Frohman has begun a suit to enjoin Arthur Miller from groducing the play "Charler's Uncle" at the Phou Theatre portate one of his litherrarble feels, and that the title of the Orraws, May 3 -tenator Boulton has introduced into the Senate a bill to enable the Gorerument of the North west Territories to unite
with the prevince of Mushlobs in the construction of a railroad to Hudson Day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

PERIATES ALVARAC THIS DAY.

SER FISSE.... 6.55 | Sen sets.... 6.55 | Moon rises. 6 23

SEN FISSE.... 6.35 | Gay. Island. 6.35 | Hell Onto ... 8 48

Arrived-Taussman, May & A Private A TRIBBAY, MAY A SERVICE STATE OF SERVICE SERV | For later arrivals see Piret Page.]

ARRIVED OUT

Brismi, New York for Rio Janeiro and Santon at l'ernambion.
Tringvalla, from New York for Stettin, at Swinefin Otherin, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Scally Islands, on Kork for Rotterdam, passed the se light inlands, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the fin Schledger, from New York for Amsterdam, passed in Schledger, from New York for Amsterdam, passed prototype's success. They have filled the stage in farce and burlesque, often not a com-

no meniodam, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Practs Point, Sa Somadie, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsain, Sa Norge, from New York for Christiania, passed Lewis Islanda. Fe Elysia, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Fairly of Lincole, from Baroum for New York, passed

attar nirathavon, from New York for Aden, &c., passed Mails ne norrento, from Antwerp for New York, passed He norrento, trom Antonio or New York, passed the Sa Plaia, from Mediterranean ports for New Tork,

Se Russia, from Havre for New York, ne dellers, from Naples for New York.

FAILED FROM DOWNSTIC FORTS.
FE Charoke, from New Orleans for New York,
FE Charoke, from Jacksonvilla for New York,
de bity of Columbia, from West Foint, Va., for New as Croatan, from Georgetown, S. C., for New York, STROUGH STRAMBUIFS

Jan To-day Orinoco, Bermuda Iroquois : harieston Bio Grande, Brunswick ... Lurania, Liverboot. 200 A. M.
La dourroune, Havre 11.30 P.M.
Furnesan, Gasgow 200 F.M.
Furnesan, Gasgow 200 F.M.
Wersendom, Rotterdam, 1150 A.M.
Nisansippi, London
Baak, Stronien 6.00 A.M.
Hekla Christiansand 12.00 M.
Beandia, Hambura 10.30 A.M.
Vigiancia, Havana 10.30 A.M.
Jamaica 10.00 A.M.
Osama, Inagus 100 F.M.
Osama, Inagus 100 F.M. Norte, New Orleans..... Louisiana, New Orleans.... DOORING STRANSBURG

Due To tage
Persian Monarch London April 17 Dresdan Bremen April 17 Persian Glasgow April 21 Edwin Gloratar April 10 City of Rome Glascow April 18 City of Rome Glascow April 18 City of Rome Glascow April 18 Fritannic Liverpool April 25 Normainta Ulamburg April 25 Victinia Christiansand April 27 Victinia Christiansand April 27 Amail Banberg April 28 Liabana Havana April 20  Dus Sthrefies May 5.
New York   Southampton   April 28   Umbria   Liverpool   April 29   Vers   Lisbon   April 10   Vers   Lisbon   April 10   Vers   London   April 10   Jersey City   Swahasa   April 21   Cisuffuegros   Nasau   Ray   Kansas City   Savannab   Ray

Business Antices.

Mrs. Winslow's Moothing Strup for children teching softens the guma reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhum. 25c a bottle.

A 88.00 D-rby Fig. from McCANN'S, 210 Bewery, saves you a tride over \$1. Is it worth saving? Abso-lutely correct styles in gentlemen's spring hats.

Phillips' Directible Cores.

DIED. CABOT,-At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 2. Josep's Cabot, eldest son of John F. and Sophia

Requiem mass and burial at the Church of St. James the Less, Fails of Schoythill, Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 5, at 10 15 a. M.

COOPER,—Wednesday, May 2, 1894. Ellen Ethel eldest daughter of the late Moses and Ellen Cooper in the 63d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her N. J. on Friday, 4th inst., at 10 a. M. Interment at Cometery of the Evergreens, Long Island.

Thursday, May 8, 1894, of diphtheria, Fannie Vir ginia, daughter of George H. and Hattle L. Kendall, in the minth year of her age.
Funeral will take place from the re-idence of her parents on Saturday, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

KENUALL .- At Grymes Hill, States

AHEY,-At Thomasville, Thursday, May & 1894, Francis Grant Lakey, youngest son of Francis and Mary Lakey, in the 26th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOON EY .- On Wednesday, May 2, at her residence, 203 West 27th at. Anna, reliet of Patrick Hooney, recently deceased, in the 22d year of her age. Melalives and friends are invited to attend ber funeral from at, Patrick's Cathedral, 5th av. and 50th st. on Priday. May 4, at 10 A. M.

fet ON NELL, On Wednesday, May 2, James Me-Connell, in his 75th year, native of the county Armagu, Ireland. leatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Carlin, 863 Kent av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May & at 3 P. M. Interment in Holy Cross Cometery.

O'CONNOR -On May & 1-94, Margaret O'Connor, in her fifth year, beloved wife of James O'Conner in her cent year, telepad.

Funers: from her late residence, 77 East 100th et.,
May 5th, A. M. to the Church of 8t. Cecelia, 106th
st., where a mass of requiem with be offered for the
repose of her soul. Omit flowers.

O'M P. I. S. ... On May 2, 1894 John J. O'Mella. Funeral from his late resider naturday, May 6, at 1 P. M. SANDERS .- on Thursday, May & Lewis Sanders in the 52d year of his age. Notice of Juneral percafter.

SPELMAN.-On Thursday, May S. Maria Barbos Speiman, widow of William Speiman.
Funeral service at Amiry Baptles Church, 310 West
54th st. on faturday, 8 30 F. M. Interment at Macwich, Coun.

TALBOT,-On Thursday, May 3, 1894, Margaret Therniey, wife of J. Kingsley Talbot.
Funeral services from her late residence. 70 South
loth at. Reservice. N. J., on Saturday, the 5th inst. at I o clock P. M.

VAN BRUNT.-Suddenly, of passmants, on May at the lifth Avenue Hotel, Amelia Chest Van Brunt, daughter of the late James F. and angelina C. Henry. Funeral services on Saturday, May 5, as 10:30 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration 29th of, be tween 5th and Madison ava. Interment at Trinter

A -WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
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WOODLAWN STATION MATH WARD,
HARLEY BAILBOAD. Hem Bublications.

Are Women Mentally Inferior to Men ?

The Union Soldier. By Hou, JOHN A. PICKLER.

The Sociology of Animals. -IX-

HOME AND COUNTRY, America's Leadler libus rated Monthly. JAMES TANNER, Editor. OUT TO-DAY,

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Newsdealers, Ferries, "L" S'alions, Hotels.

Why it Your Off, Lords one, and the defined, By Frod Hankelt Passach F. B. A. S. W. Lobbu a to. Lost American Philadelphia, Pa. Every one should test the Little bone. - Alnes with